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The free online encyclopedia with over 6 million articles in English has a notable mention about Marie Sophie Hingst, a German historian and blogger who fabricated a Jewish background and connections to Holocaust survivors. Born into a Protestant family, she claimed to be descended from 22 misrepresented relatives, sending documentation to the official Holocaust memorial Yad Vashem. Her blog received hundreds of thousands of views before being exposed as false in 2019. The incident sparked widespread attention across Europe. The same online encyclopedia features recent articles about various topics, including a house designed by Frank Lloyd Wright, sitting volleyball players from Bosnia, and mountain lions living in Los Angeles. It also highlights notable events such as the election of Pope Leo XIV, the German Chancellor, and the Australian Labor Party's increased majority in the federal election. The page mentions ongoing conflicts like the Gaza war and Sudanese civil war timeline, along with recent deaths of several individuals. The Wikipedia page also touches on historical events like the Second Barons' War, where King Henry III was defeated at the Battle of Lewes, and the coronation of Mindaod Min as King of Burma in 1857. Additionally, it mentions significant events from 1863, including the Union troops' capture of Jackson, the capital of Mississippi during the American Civil War. On May 14, 1887, Lysander Spooner passed away. He was an American abolitionist, entrepreneur, and lawyer who established the American Letter Mail Company to compete with the US Postal Service. Earlier that day, David Ben-Gurion publicly read the Israeli Declaration of Independence at Independence Hall in Tel Aviv. The text also mentions several other anniversaries on May 14, including a list of notable women such as Fanny Imlay and Mary Seacole, as well as information about Wikipedia's structure and history. However, it seems that there is an error in the original text. The events described are not related to each other, and the section about Wikipedia appears to be unrelated to the rest of the text. Here is a revised version of the text with the correct dates: On May 14, 1887, Lysander Spooner passed away. He was an American abolitionist, entrepreneur, and lawyer who established the American Letter Mail Company to compete with the US Postal Service. Earlier that day, David Ben-Gurion publicly read the Israeli Declaration of Independence at Independence Hall in Tel Aviv on May 14, 1948. The text also mentions several other anniversaries on this date. Byzantine Emperor Michael VIII Palaeologus' half-brother Constantine Palaiologos leads a campaign against the Principality of Achaea, seeking to reclaim lost territories. He establishes his base in northern Elis and clashes with Prince William of Villehardouin, resulting in the death of Byzantine vanguard leader Michael Kantakouzenos at the hands of the Achaeans. Meanwhile, Turkish mercenaries intervene, demanding payment for their services. Constantine refuses, leading them to defect to William's side. This forces Constantine to withdraw his forces and lay siege to Nikli Fortress. However, he is unable to capture it due to the presence of Turkish troops on the opposing side. In August, a Mudéjar Revolt breaks out in Jerez de la Frontera, led by Muslim rebels aided by allies from Algeciras and Tarifa. The Castilian garrison is defeated, and the rebels also capture Murcia and other smaller towns. On August 14, the Genoese fleet successfully captures a Venetian trade convoy near Saseno Island, securing a significant amount of wealth for their treasury. In October, King Alfonso X of Castile leads a counter-attack against the Muslim-held Jerez de la Frontera and recaptures it. The town's mosques are converted into churches, and Muslims residing there are expelled. The surrounding area is settled by Christians from other regions. Lastly, in December, a Hungarian Civil War begins between King Béla IV and his son, Duke Stephen. Hungarian forces under Ladislaus II Kán invade Stephen's realm, pushing forward unhindered and penetrating the valley of the Mureș River. Stephen's army blocks Ladislaus' progress at the Deva Fortress in modern Romania. Winter: The War of Thuringian Succession ends with Hesse gaining independence from Thuringia and becoming a principality under the Holy Roman Empire. - High Duke Bolesław V promotes Jewish community protection in Lesser Poland. - January 23- King Louis IX issues the Mise of Amiens, settling Henry III's dispute with rebellious barons. - April 5: The English forces under Roger Mortimer capture Northampton by breaching St. Andrew's Priory's garden wall. - April 17-19: Simon de Montfort leads rebels in a pincer movement on Rochester, capturing the outer bailey before retreating back into the keep. - April - Gilbert de Clare massacres Jews at Canterbury and John FitzJohn attacks them in London. - May 14: The English rebels, led by Simon de Montfort, defeat Henry III and Prince Edward at Lewes. Simon de Montfort has the support of Londoners as he enters the city by lowering the bridge. This leads to Henry III being forced to pardon rebel nobles and reinstate the Provisions of Oxford. As a result, Simon announces that all debts owed to Jews will be canceled. June sees the first Parliament in London, where two knights are summoned from each county to comment on general matters. In France, Queen Eleanor of Provence plans an invasion with Louis IX's support. The Lord Edward is held captive at Wallingford Castle before being moved to Kenilworth Castle. June 18 marks the meeting of the Irish legislature at Castledermot in County Kildare. The Baron de Ros title is created by writ of summons during Henry III's reign, and the Toluid Civil War comes to an end as Kublai Khan defeats his brother Ariq Böke on August 24. He moves his capital from Shangdu to Dadu (modern-day Beijing). February sees the Japanese era Kōchō come to an end, replaced by the Bun'ei era during Emperor Kameyama's reign. September 14 marks the completion of Merton College's foundation in Oxford. Pope Urban IV declares the Feast of Corpus Christi on August 11 and passes away October 2, succeeded by Clement IV. Thomas Aquinas completes his Summa contra Gentiles around this time. Births include Alexander, Scottish heir apparent, Sancha of Portugal, and Koreyasu. Deaths include Azzo VII d'Este, Roger de Quincy, Wartislaw III, Isabella de Clare, John I, Hōjō Nagatoki, Urban IV, Farijata degli Uberti, Lizong, Andrew II Yaroslavich, Danylo Romanovych, Domentijan, Fujiwara no Ieyoshi, and Hugh l'Aleman. The 12th century was marked by significant events and figures in history. Some notable individuals included Isabella of Cyprus, John II of Beirut, Nicholas I de Soules, Perceval Doria, Robert de Vieuxpont, and Dharmasvamin, among others. These individuals played important roles in various fields such as politics, warfare, and exploration. Additionally, this century saw the rise of prominent writers and thinkers like Vincent of Beauvais, a French friar and encyclopedist, who contributed to the development of literature and knowledge. The century also witnessed the evolution of warfare, with advancements in military tactics and strategies. The text also mentions various sources that provide information on the 12th century, including books written by historians like Bartusis, Doubleday, O'Callaghan, Stanton, Harvey, Szucs, Zsoldos, Williams, Treharne, Sanders, Brooks, Huscroft, Fogle, Jacobs, Keen, and Jobson. Overall, the 12th century was a pivotal period in human history, marked by significant events, cultural developments, and the emergence of influential individuals who shaped the course of civilization. The year 1100 marked a pivotal moment in world history, as various cultures experienced significant developments and transformations. In Europe, this period was characterized as part of the High Middle Ages, coinciding with what is often referred to as the "Golden Age" of the Cistercians. Meanwhile, Islamic Spain saw notable advancements, while Song dynasty China faced a political schism following an invasion by Jurchens. In Southeast Asia, the Khmer Empire flourished under King Paramavishnulok, who expanded its territories and built Angkor Wat during this century. Diplomatic relations with China were established, reflecting the empire's growing influence. In India, the Muslim conquests took place at the end of the century, while the Ghurid Empire converted to Islam from Buddhism. Meanwhile, in Europe, the Treaty of Alton was signed between Henry I and Robert, Duke of Normandy, temporarily resolving a crisis in the succession of Anglo-Norman kings. Other notable events included David the Builder's takeover of Kakheti and Hereti, King Coloman's unification of Hungary and Croatia, and the Battle of Tinchebray. In Asia Minor, Sigurd I of Norway led a crusade to the Holy Land, while Bohemond I was forced by numerous conflicts, alliances, and transformations that would shape the course of world history. 1120: A devastating shipwreck claims the life of William Adelin on November 25, setting off a chain reaction that will lead to a succession crisis and the downfall of the Norman monarchy in England. 1121: Georgian forces led by King David the Builder secure a decisive victory over the Seljuk-led Muslim coalition at the Battle of Didgori, marking one of the greatest military triumphs in Georgian history. 1122: The Concordat of Worms brings an end to the papacy's struggle for power with the Holy Roman Empire, while King David captures Tbilisi and declares it the capital city of Georgia after 400 years of Arab rule. 1123: The Jurchen dynasty extends its influence over Korea, forcing the Koryo kingdom to recognize their suzerainty. 1124: King David I is crowned monarch of Scotland, beginning a new era for the Scottish people. 1125: The Crusader states achieve a significant victory over the Seljuk Turks at the Battle of Azaz, and the Jin dynasty declares war on the Song dynasty in China, marking the beginning of the Jin-Song wars. 1127: The Northern Song dynasty loses control over northern China to the Jin dynasty. 1128: Portugal gains independence from the Kingdom of León after a decisive battle at São Mamede. 1130-1180: A prolonged drought affects the American Southwest, while Norway experiences a tumultuous period marked by civil wars and the eventual demise of the golden era under King Sigurd I. 1132: The Southern Song dynasty establishes China's first permanent standing navy, marking a significant milestone in the country's maritime history. 1135: King Jayabaya ascends to the throne in Kadiri, Indonesia. 1135-1154: England is plagued by the Anarchy, a period of civil war that ravages the kingdom. 1136: Suger begins rebuilding the abbey church at St Denis near Paris, which becomes a model for Gothic architecture. 1137: King Louis VII of France marries Eleanor, Duchess of Aquitaine, paving the way for his future reign. 1138: The 1138 Aleppo earthquake devastates northern Syria, and the papal schism comes to an end with the Second Lateran Council. of Mignano. Pope Innocent II confirms Roger II as King of Sicily, Duke of Apulia, and Prince of Capua and invests him with his titles. 1139: On July 25, the Portuguese defeat the Almoravids led by Ali ibn Yusuf in the Battle of Ourique. Prince Afonso Henriques is acclaimed King of Portugal by his soldiers. 1140-1150: Collapse of the Ancestral Puebloan culture at Chaco Canyon (modern-day New Mexico). 1141: The Treaty of Shaoning ends the conflict between the Jin dynasty and Southern Song dynasty, legally establishing the boundaries of the two countries and forcing the Song dynasty to renounce all claims to its former territories north of the Huai River. The treaty reduces the Southern Song into a quasi-tributary state of the Jurchen Jin dynasty. 1143: Manuel I Komnenos is crowned as Byzantine emperor after the death of John II Komnenos. 1143: Afonso Henriques is proclaimed King of Portugal by the cortes. 1143: The Treaty of Zamora recognizes Portuguese independence from the Kingdom of León. Portugal also recognizes the suzerainty of the pope. 1144: On December 24, Edeessa falls to the Atabeg Zengi. 1145-1148: The Second Crusade is launched in response to the fall of the County of Edessa. 1147: On October 25, the four-month-long Siege of Lisbon successfully brings the city under definitive Portuguese control, expelling the Moorish overlords. 1147: A new Berber dynasty, the Almohads, led by Emir Abd al-Mu'min, takes North Africa from the Almoravides and soon invades the Iberian Peninsula. The Almohads began as a religious movement to rid Islam of impurities. 1147: The Wendish Crusade against the Polabian Slavs (or "Wends") in what is now northern and eastern Germany. 1150: Ramon Berenguer IV, Count of Barcelona marries Petronilla, the Queen of Aragon. 1151: The Treaty of Tudilén is signed by Alfonso VII of León and Raymond Berengar IV, Count of Barcelona, recognizing the Aragonese conquests south of the Júcar and the right to expand in and annex the Kingdom of Murcia. 1153: The Treaty of Wallingford, ends the civil war between Empress Matilda and her cousin King Stephen of England fought over the English crown. Stephen acknowledges Matilda's son Henry of Anjou as heir. 1153: The First Treaty of Constance is signed between Emperor Frederick I and Pope Eugene III, by the terms of which, the emperor is to prevent any action by Manuel I Komnenus to reestablish the Byzantine Empire on Italian soil and to assist the pope against his enemies in revolt in Rome. 1154: the Moroccan-born Muslim geographer Muhammad al-Idrisi publishes his Geography. 1154: On December 27, Henry II is crowned King of England at Westminster Abbey. 1155: Pope Adrian IV grants overlordship of Ireland to Henry II of England in the bull Laudabiliter. 1156: On June 18, the Treaty of Benevento is entered into by Pope Adrian IV and the Norman Kingdom of Sicily. After years of turbulent relations, the popes finally settles down to peace with the Hauteville kings. The kingship of William I is recognized over all Sicily, Apulia, Calabria, Campania, and Capua. The tribute to the pope of 600 schifati agreed upon by Roger II in 1139 at Mignano is affirmed and another 400 shift is added for the new lands. 1158: The Treaty of Sahagún ends the war between Castile and León. The Liuhe Pagoda of Hangzhou, China. 1165 Jin dynasty navy faces off in East China Sea and Yangtze River battles. 1161: Kilij Arslan II makes peace with Byzantine Empire. 1161: Kingdom of Georgia takes Ani, sells it to Shaddadids. 1162: Genghis Khan born as Temüjin. 1163: Norwegian Law of Succession starts. 1165-1182: Pagan Empire and Polonnarua Kingdom have disputes. 1168: King Valdemar I conquers Arkona in Rügen Island. 1169: Pandya Empire civil war begins. 1169: Norman invasion of Ireland starts with Strongbow's help. 1170: Treaty of Sahagún signed by Alfonso VIII and Aragon. 1170: Thomas Becket murdered in Canterbury Cathedral. 1171: Saladin deposes last Fatimid Caliph, establishes Ayyubid dynasty. 1171: Henry II lands in Ireland to claim Lordship. 1172: Sinhalese army sacks Madurai due to throne dispute. 1173: Parakramabahu the Great gains victory over Chola Empire. 1174: William I of Scotland captured by English, accepts feudal overlordship. 1175: Hōnen Shōnin founds Jōdo shū sect. 1175: Treaty of Windsor signed between Henry II and Irish High King. 1176: Battle of Legnano results in emperor's acknowledgment of pope's sovereignty. 1176: Battle of Myriokephalon fought between Byzantine Empire and Seljuk Turks. 1177: Treaty of Venice signed by papacy, Frederick I, Holy Roman Emperor. 1178: Chinese writer Zhou Qufei writes about island in Indian Ocean. Raiders swooped down on unsuspecting tribes, capturing individuals with black as lacquer skin and frizzy hair to sell them into slavery. Meanwhile, in the year 1179, Alfonso II of Aragon and Alfonso VIII of Castile forged an alliance, signing the Treaty of Cazola (Cazorla). This pact divided Andalusia into separate spheres of influence for the two kingdoms, thus averting internal conflicts that could have hindered their reconquest efforts. Around this time, the Portuguese Navy made a significant splash by defeating a Muslim fleet off the coast of Cape Espichel. The Genpei War raged on in Japan from 1180 to 1185, while Parakramabahu the Great led a massive assault on Burma in 1181. This was sparked by an incident involving a Sinhalese princess who was attacked by Burmese naval forces. In Pagan, Burma, Theravada Buddhism underwent significant reforms under Narapatitsithu's patronage. The people of Constantinople rose up against the Latin occupation, massacring their oppressors and proclaiming Andronicus I Comnenus as co-emperor in 1182. This marked a pivotal moment in the struggle for power within the Byzantine Empire. The year 1183 saw several notable events unfold. On January 25, Frederick Barbarossa signed the final Peace of Constance with the pope and Lombard towns, solidifying the Peace of Venice agreement from 1177. However, this peace was short-lived, as Andronicus I Comnenus ordered the execution of his nephew Alexius II Comnenus on September 24. In Georgia, Queen Tamar ascended to the throne in March 1184, marking a significant milestone for the kingdom. The same year saw Emperor Frederick I organize the Diet of Pentecost in Mainz. In Bulgaria, the Uprising of Asen and Peter against the Byzantine Empire led to the restoration of the Bulgarian Empire. Andronicus I Comnenus met his demise on September 12, 1185, following a brutal Norman massacre of Greeks in Thessalonika. This event marked a turning point for the Byzantine Empire. The Kamakura shogunate began its rise to power in Japan, stripping the emperor of his authority. The year 1186 saw Henry VI marry Constance of Sicily, securing the Sicilian throne for himself. However, this was not without controversy, as it would later contribute to the turmoil that characterized the reign of Richard I of England. In 1187, Saladin dealt a crushing blow to the Kingdom of Jerusalem at the Battle of Hattin on July 4. This marked a significant turning point in the Third Crusade. The Swedish royal and commercial center Sigtuna was attacked by raiders from Karelia, Couronia, and/or Estonia in August. The introduction of new crops like Riah and Jochem/Acem took place in various regions under the patronage of Abu Yusuf Yaqub al-Mansur, Almoahd caliph. Richard I of England was crowned king on September 3, 1189, marking a pivotal moment in English history. In the following years, European leaders launched the Third Crusade to reclaim the Holy Land from Saladin's control. Emperor Frederick Barbarossa drowned in the River Salef on June 10, 1190, leading to a power struggle between Philip II of France and Richard I of England. The failure of Henry VI's attack on the Kingdom of Sicily in 1191 led to his withdrawal, with Empress Constance being captured. However, she was later released in 1192. The same year saw Richard I of England secure several victories against Saladin, including the Battle of Arsuf on September 7. Isabella I began her reign as Christian Queen of the Kingdom of Jerusalem in April 1192, and the Treaty of Ramla was signed by Saladin in June. This marked a significant turning point in the conflict between Richard I of England and Saladin. Given article text here 1192-1206: Muslim Empire Established in India, Mongol Conquests Continue 1192: Minamoto no Yoritomo becomes Japan's military dictator, while Sultan Shahābuddin Muhammad Ghorī establishes the first Muslim empire in India. 1193: Nalanda, a major Indian Buddhist educational center, is destroyed by invaders. Meanwhile, the Crusades continue in Europe. 1194-1206: Emperor Henry VI conquers Sicily and starts to build his power base. 1195: Georgian forces defeat Abu Bagar's army at Shamqori. 1198: The Teutonic Knights are formed after a request from Pope Innocent III to establish an order of knights in Acre. 1200: Construction begins on the Grand Village of Natchez, which would become an important ceremonial center for the Natchez people. By the end of the century, significant developments can be seen across the Eastern Hemisphere: The Northern Song dynasty rules China, while the Khmer Empire and Champa struggle for power in Southeast Asia. In Japan, the Heian period continues, with notable works like the Chōjū-jinbutsu-giga attributed to Toba Sōjō. In Europe, the Renaissance begins, and Christianity is introduced to Estonia, Finland, and Karelia. The first medieval universities are founded, with Pierre Abelard teaching humanism. The Ars antiqua period starts in medieval music, while Gothic architecture emerges in France. Other notable events include: The Cappella Palatina is built in Sicily, and the Madrid Skylitzes manuscript illustrates the Synopsis of Histories by John Skylitzes. Fire and plague insurance becomes available in Iceland for the first time. In the 12th century, various cultural and historical events took place. The Hoysala architecture in India reached its peak, while in the Middle East, the icon of Theotokos of Vladimir was painted. In North Africa, the Kasbah of Marrakesh was built, including the city gate Bab Agnaou and the Koutoubia mosque. Meanwhile, in sub-Saharan Africa, Kente cloth was first woven. In Europe, the first piedfort coins were minted in France, marking a significant event in the history of currency. The city of Tula burned down, ending the Toltec Empire. In West Africa, the Ife Empire was established. The century also saw advancements in science and technology, such as the founding of the Venice Arsenal in Italy, which employed 16,000 people to mass-produce sailing ships. Chinese engineers combined a mechanical compass with an odometer device, while the Donglin Academy was founded. The Liuhe Pagoda in China was built, and the Roman Catholic notion of Purgatory was defined. Other notable events include the completion of Gelati and the building of windmills for the first time. The text spans a vast chronological range, starting from the 3rd century BC and extending into the 21st century BC. Notably, it includes dates in the 6th century BC, 5th century BC, 4th century BC, 2nd century BC, and 1st century BC, as well as the medieval period from the 8th to the 15th centuries AD.